

4 U.S. warships head for Gulf

ISMAILIA, Egypt (R) — Four U.S. warships sailed through the Suez Canal early on Sunday to join the U.S. naval force in the Gulf.

About 70 naval vessels, mostly Western, have been deployed in or near the Gulf to protect commercial shipping threatened by the Iran-Iraq war.

It was not known whether the four ships would replace others in the U.S. force, which has been in the Gulf since July, or would boost its strength.

The vessels were the Elrod, the guided missile destroyers Carr and Garry, and a missile cruiser, Richmond K. Turner.

The United States has accused Iran of responsibility for the missile attack on a U.S.-flagged tanker in Kuwaiti waters and indicated it was ready to retaliate. "It's quite clear that the Ira-

nian government has launched a Silkworm missile... with what seems to us to be the intention of trying to do as much damage to non-belligerent shipping as they could," Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in a U.S. television interview on Saturday.

"I think they're (Iranians) all quite irrational and quite fanatical and they operate under very much their own rules which don't coincide with those of civilised governments," he said.

Asked about possible retaliation, he said: "Our actions to date have demonstrated that we have a capability and a will and a resolution to take appropriate responses when they're required."

Guards build up military, political power in Iran

By Ed Blanche
Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran's Revolutionary Guards now overshadow the regular army and are wielding growing political power with the help of close associates like parliament speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, analysts say.

"Their impact on the central decision-making level in Tehran is now profound," said Philip Robbins, an Iran specialist at London's Royal Institute for International Affairs, said in an interview.

"This isn't just because of the entree they have through leaders like Rafsanjani, but because they'll be a very significant element in deciding the succession after Ayatollah Khomeini dies."

Mr. Rafsanjani, a key figure in Tehran politics, was briefly in charge of the Guards shortly after the Islamic Revolution. He has maintained close ties to them since frequently visiting Guards at the front.

Originally formed as the shock troops of Khomeini's Islamic Revolution that toppled the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, or Pasdaran, has grown into the biggest single military force in Iran.

Mr. Robbins and other analysts, such as Anthony Cordesman, a U.S. specialist on Iran, estimate the Revolutionary Guards Corps now totals 350,000 men, compared to the army's 100,000 regulars and 200,000 conscripts.

Mr. Cordesman, who has written books and studies on the Gulf war, noted: "The Guards now enjoy great prestige. They're getting weapons from North Korea and China, including tanks and artillery that make them less dependent on the army for support."

The Pasdaran also now has its own naval wing, which is attacking unarmored merchant ships in the Gulf. Mr. Cordesman said it is also taking over missions from the regular navy.

The Guards' navy has an estimated 50 to 60 small patrol vessels, some believed taken from

Mr. Weinberger said the attack was definitely launched by Iran, which has been fighting Iraq for seven years. "Very few people have their own private Silkworms," he said.

President Reagan, in his weekly radio address, pledged to protect U.S. merchant and military shipping in the Gulf and to maintain freedom of navigation.

"We've had a naval presence in the Gulf since 1949. Any risk to that naval presence or to U.S.-flagged vessels operating peacefully in the waters of the Gulf will be dealt with appropriately," Mr. Reagan said.

He recorded the speech on Friday, hours after a missile struck the Sea Isle City tanker, injuring 18 crew including the American captain.

Defence officials have said they believe the missile was fired by

the navy, and a fleet of several hundred lightly armed speedboats.

Khomeini approved establishing the Pasdaran's naval and air forces two years ago to provide an ideologically reliable alternative to the regular forces that had been built up under the shah.

But the Pasdaran's fledgling air wing, reportedly being built up with Chinese-made fighters and Swiss trainers, will eventually rival the badly depleted regular air force that Western analysts estimate has barely 60 combat aircraft operational.

Don Kerr, an aviation specialist with the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, told the Associated Press that the Guards are said to have received J-6 fighters from China, but so far there have been no confirmed sightings.

The J-6 is the Chinese version of the Soviet MiG-19. Peking, identified by U.S. intelligence as a major arms supplier to Iran, reportedly has delivered several dozen of the aircraft to the Revolutionary Guards Corps.

"They're having some problems. A considerable number of Pasdaran (aviators) have been trained in North Korea and elsewhere. But as far as we know, none has been sent into combat yet," Mr. Kerr said.

The Pasdaran increasingly dominates strategy-making in the 7-year-old war against Iraq and has widespread control of missile forces, including the Chinese-made HY-2 Silkworm batteries deployed along the Gulf.

The Guards have spearheaded most of Iran's major offensives and control much of Iran's emerging arms industry, built up over the last two years to get around Tehran's weapons procurement禁令.

They are also getting the pick of hardware Iran buys abroad, reportedly including Chinese-made tanks, anti-tank missiles and artillery.

When the war broke out in 1980, the Pasdaran was little more than an unruly, rag-tag army of Islamic extremists weeding out opponents of the new

Shah. The force, comprising two

Dutch send missile team to join Gulf minesweepers

THE HAGUE (R) — Dutch Stinger missile operators will leave Brussels next Tuesday to join a Belgian-Dutch minesweeping force expected in the Gulf next week, Defence Ministry

Dutch minehunters as well as two Belgian minesweepers and a Belgian support vessel, left for the Gulf last month as part of the Western allied effort to keep international shipping lanes open.

The Netherlands is equipping two Belgian minesweepers in the joint taskforce with the U.S.-built surface-to-air missiles because the Belgian vessels do not have their own defences against air attacks, he said.

But the spokesman categorically denied Dutch radio reports saying The Netherlands had decided to supply Belgium with missiles and operators because Britain had reneged on promises of air-cover for the joint force.

The force, comprising two

Iran from occupied Iraqi territory on the Fao peninsula, 60 miles across the Gulf.

It was the second missile strike in two days on Kuwait, Iraq's tiny neighbour at the head of the Gulf. On Thursday a U.S.-owned Liberian-registered tanker was hit near by.

The emirate, which supports Iraq politically and financially, has drawn increasing hostility from Iran. It re-registered 11 of its tankers under the U.S. flag to obtain U.S. naval protection.

In Jeddah, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was asked by reporters accompanying him on a Middle East visit about a possible response to the Sea Isle City attack.

"When we have decided to take action and have taken it, you will know what it is," Mr. Shultz said.

State-run Tehran Radio quoted

Hussein Alai, commander of the naval wing of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), as saying the four wounded Iranian Revolutionary Guards were subject to "the worst kinds of torture, unprecedented in the history of mankind."

Alai was quoted by the official Islamic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, as saying Saturday night the Iranians were stabbed and shot during lengthy interrogation by the Americans.

The four wounded guardsmen and two hodies were repatriated by the U.S. Navy through neutral Oman on Saturday, nine days after being held by the Americans.

Six wounded Iranians were

rescued by American forces after U.S. helicopter gunships attacked their speedboats in the northern Gulf, sinking one and dismishing two others. Two of them died of wounds before they could be put aboard a navy ship for treatment.

Tehran Television, monitored in Nicosia, showed two coffins, wrapped in the red, white and green flag, carried from an Iranian aircraft that brought them from Oman.

A martial band played music as the coffins were carried on soldiers' shoulders past a review guard. The wounded were carried on stretchers, one suffering facial burns and another a bandaged arm. They were laid on the floor at an airport room, their stretchers decorated with flowers.

Government sources in Washington said before the repatriation that the Defence Department hopes some of the Iranian sailors will shed some light on whether Iran has acquired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. The Stinger is the U.S. army's most potent shoulder-fired missile which could pose danger to U.S. helicopters in the Gulf.

Also in Washington, the U.S. State Department said that all four would be offered an opportunity to request "political refugee" status if they preferred not to return to Iran.

Mr. Besharati, in a Saturday

newspaper carried by IRNA on Sunday, said the United States has been trying to impose peace on Iran and at the same time encouraging Iraq to attack Iranian industrial centres and cities.

Iran and Iraq have been at war for seven years.

Iran claims U.S. tortured wounded prisoners

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran claimed Sunday U.S. Marines tortured four wounded Iranian sailors during detention after an armed clash in the Gulf, and its fighters are willing to inflict "bitter and unforgettable lessons" on America.

Tebran's Deputy Foreign Minister, Ali Mobammad Besharati, warned in an interview that Iran has decided to make the last year of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's term in office "the most bitter period of his political life."

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Kuwait protests to Iran over attacks

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has formally protested to Iran over missile attacks on tankers in its waters on Thursday and Friday, the Kuwait News Agency KUNA reported.

Eighteen crewmen including the American captain were wounded on the Sea Isle City, six of them seriously.

The attacks bring to six the number of missiles Iraqi ally Kuwait says Iran has fired at it this year.

Mr. Faroughi is one of only two Iranian diplomats left in Kuwait after the emir declared five members of Iran's embassy persona non grata following three missile attacks early last month.

Those attacks caused no damage.

Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry officials on Saturday briefed ambassadors from U.S. Security Council member states and the Arab League about details of the attacks.

He said Kuwait held Iran fully responsible and reserved "all of its rights arising from this aggression."

The Kuwaiti cabinet is to meet later on Sunday to discuss a response to the strikes on the U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti supertanker Sea Isle.

The Kuwait News Agency KUNA said Sheikh Salem Al Sabah and the two ambassadors in separate meetings discussed military cooperation, recent Gulf developments and Iranian attacks on Kuwait.

Kuwait says Iran fired two missiles at its coast on Thursday and Friday, hitting tankers anchored offshore. In Friday's incident, 18 crewmen were wounded when the missile slammed into the Sea Isle City.

Kuwait has purchased a U.S.-made Hawk air defence system and has equipped its air force largely with French Mirage jets.

Diplomats said Kuwait may be considering ways to boost its defences in the wake of the Iranian attacks.

In a third meeting, Sheikh Salem discussed Iranian attacks with France's Air Force Chief General Archille Lerche, KUNA said. Gen. Lerche arrived in Kuwait on Tuesday and diplomatic sources said he has visited military installations here.

Tanker attack reveals Kuwait's dilemma

By Philip Shehadi
Reuter

KUWAIT — Kuwait faces a dilemma in how to defend itself without close reliance on U.S. help, following Friday's attack on a tanker flying the Stars and Stripes in the emir's waters.

Diplomats say the missile fired at the refined-products tanker Sea Isle City exposed a chink in the international armour Kuwait has skillfully built around its vital oil exports.

Kuwait has always insisted that defence of its territorial waters is its own responsibility and has limited U.S. protection for its reflagged tankers in the Gulf to international shipping lanes.

The emir may now have to consider new steps to boost its defences, possibly with U.S. help, the diplomats said.

But at the same time it did not want to become too closely linked with the United States, and was unlikely to back down from its policy of refusing military bases on its soil.

An American military re-

sponse, advocated on Saturday by several Kuwaiti newspaper

editors, risked dragging the emir even further into a confrontation with Iran if it could not win alone, they added.

Since the Iran-Iraq war started seven years ago Kuwait has walked a tightrope, supporting Arab Iraq while trying to maintain longstanding relations with Tehran.

Minister, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, had separate meetings on Saturday with France's air force chief and the French and U.S. ambassadors to discuss military cooperation following the missile attack.

Kuwait has bought the U.S.-made Hawk air defence system, and has equipped its air force largely with French Mirage jets.

French Air Force Chief General Archille Lerche arrived in Kuwait on Tuesday and has been visiting military installations, diplomatic sources said.

Kuwait told envoys from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on Saturday it had fired a missile at the incoming projectile, but missed.

The incident highlighted the difficulty of confronting the attacks militarily. "There is very little the Kuwaitis can do," said one Western diplomat.

Kuwait's tiny army of 10,000 men would be little match for Iranian forces of more than one million, despite modern arms purchased from France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Kuwait News Agency KUNA said Kuwait's Defence

KUWAIT — The last 55 bodies of Mecca pilgrims who died in clashes with Saudi security forces in Mecca in July were flown to Tehran on Saturday, Tehran Radio reported.

Over 400 people, most of them Iranian pilgrims, were killed in fighting during an Iranian riot near Islam's holiest shrine in Mecca on July 31.

Teheran Radio said senior Iranian officials, including the leader of Iranian pilgrims Mehdi Karroubi, were at hand to receive the bodies at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport.

"With God's help, revenge will be taken" on the Saudi ruling family, Mr. Karroubi told the radio.

who should get immediate help," an official quoted the report as saying.

The officials said the United Nations gave Lebanese President Amine Gemayel and Acting Prime Minister Al Hoss caskets of the 15-page report.

"Due to the collapse in the value of the Lebanese pound and the high inflation rate most of the people are no longer able to afford the basic health, food, education, housing and fuel for the war victims."

The report, which would be discussed at the U.N. General Assembly, said the \$88 million would help with food, health, education, housing and fuel for the war victims.

Around 250,000 Lebanese families needed aid in addition to handicapped people and orphans

for seven years.

BEIRUT (R) — U.N. officials have recommended an \$85 million aid programme for hundreds of thousands of Lebanese civil war victims, officials said on Sunday.

They said the recommendation was made in a report presented to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar by an eight-member U.N. team that visited Lebanon earlier this month.

RJ, Chinese airline talks aim for agreement on increasing flights

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and China began talks here on Sunday designed to pave the way for an agreement that would allow the national air carriers of both countries to operate flights between Amman and Peking.

The opening discussions were conducted by Mr. Ali Ghadour, executive president of Royal Jordanian (RJ) and the director general of the Chinese airline (CAAC), in the presence of senior officials from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA).

A spokesman for RJ told the Jordan Times that it was not clear whether the talks, which are due to end today, would result in the signing of an agreement immediately, but he said that the signing is expected to come some time later on.

The discussions, he said, are dealing with the prospect of RJ and CAAC running joint opera-

tions, in addition to operating direct flights between the countries' capitals.

The six-member Chinese delegation is led by Mr. Lu, head of the CAAC International Relations Department, who arrived in Amman Saturday. The group is due to leave Monday evening.

Jordan and China are linked through a number of economic and trade agreements, and a large number of Chinese workers and technicians are employed in the Kingdom.

Meanwhile, the CAA announced Sunday that it will dispatch a team to Ankara soon to hold talks with Turkish officials on opening a direct air route between Ankara and Amman, in addition to the existing one between Amman and Istanbul. The group will be led by the CAA deputy director.

Abu Hassan in Bulgaria for product transport talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ghazi Abu Hassan, director-general of the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO), has left for Bulgaria for a three-day visit. He will discuss with Bulgarian officials the exchange of agricultural products between the two countries.

A spokesman for JAMPCO said that the talks will cover the exportation of Jordanian products to Bulgaria by air. JAMPCO announced last month that it has concluded contracts with six European countries to sell them 3,500 tonnes of Jordanian vegetables to Europe, the director-general announced.

Mr. Abu Hassan said that in the 1986-87 season, JAMPCO exported a total of 450 tonnes of vegetables to nine European countries.

Indo-Jordanian trade relations to be reviewed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian economic delegation is due to visit India at the beginning of November to hold talks on trade and economic cooperation in implementation of a protocol signed by the two countries last March.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply said that the discussions will cover the prospect of increasing Jordan's importation of Indian products. The delegation will include representatives of the Amman chamber of industry and trade, according to the spokesman.

Last March, a Jordanian delegation went to New Delhi for three days of talks with Indian

officials. The meetings ended with the signing of minutes which called for increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and maintaining Jordanian exports of phosphates, potash and fertilisers to India.

Statistical figures on Indo-Jordanian trade transactions reveal that the balance of trade is in favour of Jordan, with India importing 20 per cent of the Kingdom's total exports. In 1986, India imported one million tonnes of phosphate and a total of 360,000 tonnes of potash and fertiliser. In the same year, Jordan imported Indian goods worth \$15 million.

French group tours Jordan as part of agreement with Egypt

AQABA (J.T.) — A group of 300 French tourists arrived in Aqaba from Egypt for tours of the port city, Petra, Wadi Rum and other attractions and archaeological sites in the Kingdom.

The group was the second to arrive in Aqaba in implementation of an agreement between Jordan and Egypt for the exchange of tourist groups visiting both countries. The first group, totalling 250 persons, arrived here last week aboard a French

passenger ship that came from Suez.

The agreement to exchange tourist groups was reached during meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Joint Committee in a bid to promote tourism in the two countries.

A spokesman for the Tourism Authority said that another group, estimated at 700 tourists, will be visiting Aqaba in January at the peak of the tourist season to the port city.

Palestinians boycott Shultz meeting

(Continued from page 1) "But they should be true the feeling of their people... and the feeling is to boycott any official who is closing the mouth of the Palestinians. Why did Shultz close the office in Washington if he wanted to hear the Palestinian voice?"

Mr. Keenan was quoted by the Palestine Press Service as denying he had been warned by the PLO to avoid meeting Mr. Shultz and saying he had refused the invitation because of Mr. Shultz's "hostile position" towards the Palesti-

nians.

Mr. Natshe said a memorandum had been prepared for Mr. Shultz in lieu of the meeting but he did not deliver it as planned, apparently because he was not on the invitation list and feared he would be turned away, U.S. officials said.

The two-page letter called for U.S. support for establishing a Palestinian state and for an international conference on Middle East peace.

Shultz: Israel should take lead

(Continued from page 1) proposal by Mr. Shultz to reconcile differing Israeli views on peace efforts for fear it would spark a major political row in Israel.

In his speech, Mr. Shultz reaffirmed U.S. military guarantees for Israel, the recipient of \$3 billion in U.S. arms and aid this year.

"Israel will stay so strong that a military option against it cannot rationally ever be contemplated," he said.

Mr. Peres, addressing the same audience as Mr. Shultz, said Israel is ready to seriously consider any option for peace."

"We do not believe that in the Middle East or elsewhere one can survive by power alone," said Mr. Peres.

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The two-page letter called for U.S. support for establishing a Palestinian state and for an international conference on Middle East peace.

"But they should be true the feeling of their people... and the feeling is to boycott any official who is closing the mouth of the Palestinians. Why did Shultz close the office in Washington if he wanted to hear the Palestinian voice?"

Mr. Keenan was quoted by the Palestine Press Service as denying he had been warned by the PLO to avoid meeting Mr. Shultz and saying he had refused the invitation because of Mr. Shultz's "hostile position" towards the Palesti-

nians.

Mr. Natshe said a memorandum had been prepared for Mr. Shultz in lieu of the meeting but he did not deliver it as planned, apparently because he was not on the invitation list and feared he would be turned away, U.S. officials said.

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Superpowers play Israel's game

IT is no coincidence that the Israeli leaders are urging the U.S. administration to campaign for direct flights between Moscow and Israel: the Jewish state plans to make these flights the means to net all Jews opting to emigrate from the Soviet Union. What the Israelis want first is for U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to pass on to the Soviet leaders their demand for an agreement to direct flights. Then, no doubt, the next item will be a request for a Soviet undertaking that all Jews leaving the Soviet Union be put aboard these flights to Israel whether the emigrants like it or not. It should also not surprise anyone to find the whole Israeli game paradoxical. On the one hand, the entire issue of Soviet emigration is based on the contention that Soviet Jews are discriminated against and are refused their basic human rights; while on the other hand, the Israeli drive to force them to go to Israel is in open violation of the "freedom of choice" which constitutes one of the basic pillars of human rights.

According to independent statistics, less than one-third of all Jews leaving the Soviet Union want to go to Israel. Their preference is Europe or the United States, given the aggressive nature of the Jewish state and the unstable environment in the country that is always on a warfooting, as well as the economic hardships that go hand in hand with such a state of affairs. Israeli leaders counter such arguments by the contention that the issue of Jewish immigration, from any part of the world to Israel, is "repatriation" to their "homeland" and, therefore, all Jews should head for Israel or should be forced to do so.

Israel claims that about 95 per cent of all Soviet Jews who went to Israel between 1972 and 1979 opted to stay on. Refuting the claim is the overall assessment that, during the same period, Jews leaving Israel numbered almost the same as those going in, despite the heavy-handed nature of Israel's "emigration" procedures. More accurately, if a Jew opts for Israeli citizenship as a temporary measure pending further choices, he or she is trapped. That is precisely what the Israeli leaders have in mind when they insist on direct flights from Moscow to Israel.

According to official American spokesmen, Mr. Shultz is saying that no one should be denied the "freedom of choice" or be forced to emigrate anywhere against his or her own will. At the same time, we wonder how much Israeli pressure it would take the U.S. administration to change tune and parody the Israeli line with the Soviet leadership. Underlying the entire phase of the Israeli drive to increase its Jewish population are definite signs from Moscow of changes in its emigration policy, at least where Jews are concerned. Bearing this in mind, Moscow needs no reminder that any exodus of Jews into Israel means only one thing: more settlements in the occupied territories and more obstacles in the path for a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem. The fact that Israelis are now clamouring for direct flights is a clear indication of the prospect that Moscow, which has already made some diplomatic gestures towards Israel, will continue to concede more in return for nothing from Israel. It is indeed an alarming prospect for the Arabs that both superpowers, and not only one of them, will be playing to Israel's tune.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Iran plots to sabotage summit

TODATE there is no indication yet that the U.N. Security Council will be able to impose sanctions on the Iranian regime in the foreseeable future despite the fact that the regime in Tehran has been continually escalating the already explosive situation in the Gulf region. It is also noteworthy to mention that Iran has been stepping up its hostile activity against the Arabs the closer we approach the date for the extraordinary summit meeting in Amman. This simply means that Tehran wants to create tension before and during the summit, hoping that such difficulties for the Arabs will eventually lead to foiling any joint Arab move in support of the Gulf countries in the face of Iran's aggression. It is therefore reasonable to think that Iran will pursue these hostile actions in the Gulf region specially as the Security Council remains impotent and unable to do anything against the Iranian regime and its violations of international laws and its disregard of the Security Council Resolution 598. Iran is also bound to continue its present acts of aggression as long as certain foreign powers in the Gulf condone them, simply because they help these powers to continue exploiting the situation for their own benefit. Both Iran and other hostile powers to the Arab Nation will not be happy to see a successful summit meeting in Amman and they are doing all they can to abort the summit meeting.

Al Dustour: Struggling for freedom

THE people of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip are pursuing their protests against Israel's inhuman treatment and illegal measures. The protest was a slap on the face of the Israeli leaders who had been under the false belief that the Arab population would never be able to raise their voice in the face of Israel's iron fist, and in the midst of despair that prevails in the Arab World. The Israelis, benefiting from internal Arab differences, and a retreat in the world's interest in the Middle East question continued to consolidate their hold on the occupied Arab areas over the past years; and to take measures for perpetuating their occupation of Arab territory. They stepped up plans for building settlements on Arab-owned land, pursued their repressive measures against the Arab population and maintained their acts of sacrifice at the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. As a result of all this oppression, the Arab population have been forced to take action and to explode in the face of their tormentors. The current wave of protests was triggered by the killing of four Arab youths in occupied Gaza and caused a wide scale of anti-Israeli campaign throughout the occupied lands. Today, the wave of protests enters a second week as the Arab people seem determined more than ever to reject a de facto situation of oppression and an occupation of Arab land which has lasted for the past 20 years. The Arab people of Palestine adhere to their national homeland and, to their rights, and will continue the struggle for freedom.

Sawt Al Shaab: Shultz out of 'step'

GEORGE Shultz who is on a tour of the Middle East region has not yet shown any evidence that a solution for the Middle East problem is in the offing. Nor has Shultz revealed that he is adopting a "step by step" policy to bring about real peace to this embattled area. As was declared in Washington, the U.S. secretary of state's current tour is an exploratory move and complementing visits made by several U.S. envoys who had visited this region. The envoys' visits were more or less attempts to reach some understanding with the Israeli leaders. This is the official description of U.S. envoys' visits, but what is noticed is the lack of real pressure from Washington on Israel to make it change its stance with regard to the establishment of a genuine peace through an international conference. The Americans realize in advance the frustration of this official policy simply due to Israel's intransigent position, and they realize that it is the Arabs who are now open for peace without any pressure, but they choose to do nothing to deal with this awkward situation.

Nov. 8, a good timing for summit

By Dr. Waleed sadi

IS THE unanimity achieved between the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council when they adopted Resolution 598 slowly dissipating? This will be uppermost on the minds of the policy makers in the Arab World when they convene in an extraordinary summit in Amman on November 8 to discuss and deal with the Gulf situation and the Middle East conflict. Most Arab observers had estimated that the choice of the date of the Arab summit was motivated by the desire of the Arab kings and heads of state to give the U.N. Security Council some more grace period to deal with the aftermath of the Iranian rejection of the ceasefire resolution. Many Arab leaders had calculated that the adoption of a follow-up resolution by the U.N. Security Council to impose an arms embargo on Iran was a foregone conclusion. The optimism generated by the meetings of the minds between the permanent members of the Security Council, especially between the two superpowers, had led to hopes that the imposition of sanctions on recalcitrant Iran is imminent. And with the conclusion of an agreement in principle between Moscow and Washington to scrap short and intermediate nuclear missiles, had also led to the belief that the emerging detente between the U.S. and the Soviet Union would surely lead to a continuation of a common stance on the Gulf situation and on the means to control it in the most effective way. Surely, one would have thought, that the agreement to hold the Reagan-Gorbachev summit before the end of this year will lend more support to the proposition that the road is all clear for the adoption of a resolution to apply sanctions on Iran.

Yet the events and developments of the last few days cast serious doubts on the ability of the permanent members of the Security Council to maintain the momentum of their unanimity as expressed in Resolution 598. Instead of constructing on that resolution, there are signs that the Security Council is unduly procrastinating in dealing with the refusal of Iran to yield to the will and decision of the Security Council and that this procrastination suggests that

there is a breakdown in the July 20 unanimity. At the time when the U.S. and its allies were drafting a resolution envisaging the application of sanctions on Iran, the Soviet Union was counselling patience and demanding additional grace period to the peace efforts that the U.N. secretary general was conducting with Iranian officials. Time and again the Soviets declared that they are willing to entertain the thought of imposing sanctions on the belligerent country which does not heed the decision of the Security Council, but it deems the present time as premature for such sanctions. Meanwhile China also expressed reservations to apply sanctions on Iran at this juncture and left the door open for future reconsideration of its stance on the sanctions issue. Even France developed cold feet on the imposition of immediate arms embargo on Iran.

There is no denying that geopolitical considerations have slowly but surely seeped into the on-going negotiations between the permanent members of the Security Council on the Gulf situation. The escalation of tension in the Gulf, especially in view of the direct military confrontation between the U.S. and Iran in the Gulf waters, have heightened the crisis and led to serious division of opinion between Washington and Moscow on how to deal with Iranian militarism in the Gulf. Moscow did not hide its criticisms against the U.S. attack on the Iranian vessel caught laying mines in the Gulf waters, and for sinking Iranian military speed boats in the last few days. The Soviet Union also was critical of the visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to the Gulf region and raised doubts about the true intentions of the U.S. in the Arab Gulf area. Meanwhile U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is scheduled to visit Moscow in October in a bid to seal a deal on the forthcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit. During his anticipated talks with Soviet leaders, many topics are expected to be discussed and dealt with, including the Gulf situation.

For all these reasons, the Arab summit in Amman next November could not be held at a more opportune and propitious

time. By that date the Arab World would have given the permanent members of the Security Council, especially the two superpowers, ample time to pronounce themselves clearly on the Gulf war. There is no doubt in our minds that the Arab leaders would react properly and resolutely to the way the Gulf problem is handled in the next few weeks by the permanent members of the Security Council. There is a limit to Arab patience. The whole world will have a date with the Arab World on November 8 on which the voice of the Arab conscience will be made clearer than ever, not only on the Gulf crisis but also on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese situation as well. It is now a foregone conclusion that no Arab summit can be held whether ordinary or extraordinary without dealing with the simmering Arab-Israeli problem and the festering Lebanese situation. Again, the timing of the forthcoming Arab summit for these complementary issues is also appropriate as their discussion will take place on the eve of the projected Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Surely Arab summit resolutions on all these cases will serve as potent signals to the leaders of the superpowers as to the direction of Arab thought on them at the highest level possible. What remains to be seen is whether the Arab summit could deliver the kind of action-oriented resolutions that the world is expecting of it. And what could be even more important than any such resolutions is the extent of their implementation. Should the Amman Arab summit fail the Arab Nation on these two criteria, the repercussions would undoubtedly be immeasurable. For one thing the Arab peoples everywhere would lose whatever is left of their faith in the ability of the Arab leaders to deal effectively with contemporary Arab national problems and issues; for another, any such Arab failure on the summit level would play in the hands of the radicals in the Arab world and would naturally strengthen the cause of radicalism. It is thus all up to the Arab kings and heads of state to determine the future course of the Arab World when they converge in Amman on November 8. They will have only themselves to praise or blame for the outcome of their overdue summit.

Protests and British humour liven up Commonwealth summit

By Matt Spetalnick
Reuter

VANCOUVER — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has found little relief from domestic political problems at the Commonwealth summit where leaders of Britain and its former colonies have been concentrating on world issues.

He has been the target of a series of street protests by members of Vancouver's 80,000-strong Sikh community accusing him of brutally repressing Sikh dissent. They have called for creation of an independent Sikh homeland called Khalistan in India's troubled Punjab region.

"They can have a Khalistan in Canada, but not in India," Gandhi told reporters at a media reception during the five-day biennial summit.

Gandhi was placed under heavy security out of fear that Sikh extremists might make an attempt on his life. His mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was assassinated by Sikh bodyguards in 1984.

A senior British official whose humorous touch has eased some of the tedium at frequent news briefings has emerged as the summit's media star.

The official, a bulldog-faced government spokesman who spoke on condition of anonymity, has delighted his audience with tongue-in-cheek jibes and witty one-liners.

When asked for a reaction to a Canadian official's comment that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was a "moron" for her opposition to South African sanctions, he feigned outrage.

"Oh shock horror" he exclaimed, going on to say that Thatcher had been called far worse names on the floor of the British parliament.

Midway through the summit, a mystery plane circled over the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre, site of the conference, trailing a banner reading: "Hang in there, Maggie. Don't give in an inch."

The airborne message appeared to sum up the dominant issue of the summit — Thatcher's lone opposition to the imposition of tougher sanctions against South Africa.

No group claimed responsibility for the flight, but Angus Gunn, a Vancouver official in the Friends of South Africa Society, said his members may have been involved.

When Commonwealth leaders descended on a luxury mountain resort in British Columbia for a one-day retreat, they annoyed the bunters and fishermen who use the area as a year-round playground.

Hunting was temporarily banned within a 7.5 kilometre radius of the Lake Okanagan resort, and Royal Canadian mounted police were on force to ensure the ban was respected.

The airport at the nearby town of Kelowna was shut at times for exclusive use by Commonwealth leaders, and commercial flights were interrupted.

The bill for the one-day retreat was three million dollars.

A handful of protesters belonging to a leftist coalition called the Popular Front had appeared every morning to picket outside Vancouver's convention hall.

On most days, they were far outnumbered by the police assigned to guard them.

The demonstrators represented

so many different causes that they could be heard arguing among themselves at times on which Commonwealth leader to select for their shouted slogans.

Communist Party members favoured Britain's conservative prime minister and shouted: "Down with Margaret Thatcher, champion of apartheid."

Turbaned members of the East Indian Defence Committee, a Vancouver-based group, picked on Rajiv Gandhi, repeatedly calling him "the butcher of the Indian people."

"I think we're not giving enough attention to (Canadian Prime Minister) Mulroney," one protester complained.

An organiser said it was important to maintain balance in such matters.

"It would be boring and useless if we kept on the same issue all the time," Popular Front spokesman Charles Boylan said.

'This is your last and final warning ...'

Andrew Gowers has experienced the tension of the Gulf war of missiles and words. Here is his account of a day in those deceptively calm waters.

DUBAI — Even at the most tense of times, the opaque turquoise waters of the Gulf can seem deceptively calm.

So it was recently as a group of us ventured into the shipping lanes aboard one of the ubiquitous supply tugs which ply between Dubai and the merchant ships moored off its coast. The preceding 10 days had seen one of the most explosive bouts of attacks on shipping by Iraq and Iran since the so-called "tanker war" began in 1984.

There had been warnings that Iran had laid new minefields in the waterway — including one in what must be one of the most heavily-used shipping lanes just 20 miles off Dubai. And there had been more bloodcurdling noises from Tehran implying imminent confrontation with the huge U.S. military forces now concentrated in the region.

"Yer all on this day, was eerily quiet. At anchor a couple of miles outside Dubai's picturesque dhow-lined creek sat a host of tankers and freighters, salvage vessels alongside, like some grotesque floating hospital. Some ships have been moored there for

months, convalescing from the still-visible damage inflicted in this year's upsurge of attacks.

There to starboard were the Iranian tankers Khark and Sanadaj, nursing 10-foot holes evidently pierced in identical spots above the waterline by Iraqi rockets. Over to port was the Indian ship Spic Emerald, pursued and fired on by an Iranian gunboat only the day before.

On the ship's radio came the constant crackle of messages from elsewhere in the crowded Gulf — and a perpetual reminder of the large number of foreign warships now patrolling the waterway. "This is a U.S. Navy warship on your port bow," said a disembodied voice to another ship somewhere over the horizon. "We wish you a good day."

Yet as we sailed on under the midday sun, we realised that at least one of the Western navies had definitely left their mark. Two huge Japanese tankers — apparently under orders not to move since the run of Iranian attacks on Japanese-operated vessels — wallowed aimlessly and fully-laden, looking almost becalmed and further off. On the horizon was the unmistakable

and increasingly familiar sight of

a U.S. naval convoy — this consisting of two warships, two supply boats and a hovering helicopter escorting the reflagged Kuwaiti gas carrier Gas Prince out of the Gulf after a laborious 10-day voyage frequently delayed by mine fears.

Unsurprisingly, if a trifle disappointingly, Iran's revolutionary gunboats, which have been operating from islands closer to the Iranian coast, were nowhere to be seen. If a reminder were needed of the uneasy standoff between them and the Americans it came loud and clear over the radio as we breezed back into Dubai. "This is the USS Kid," said an American voice to an Iranian warship. "You have your radar locked on to us. This is your last and final warning."

The incident, as a number of others have been in the past few weeks, was defused without shots being fired. Another day had passed in the southern Gulf without the oft-predicted serious flare-up. But there are not many in Dubai's edgy shipping community these days who will confidently deny that the Gulf looks like a confrontation waiting to happen — *Financial Times* feature.

Jesse Jackson continued to tone down his own rhetoric in a bid to persuade white voters he speaks for them.

Polls show Jackson as the top choice of 20 to 25 per cent of Democrats, about 10 points ahead of his nearest rival in the six-candidate field.

But Jackson, who first came to prominence in the civil rights movements of the 1960s, is perceived by many whites as a political radical with a message that doesn't include them.

In past years, such as 1984 when he mounted the first major presidential candidacy by an American black, his political platform has focused on maltreatment against racial minorities and Third World nations.

A newsweek survey showed only 27 per cent of voters think Bush "stands up for what is personally best" and just 36 per cent think he is "strong and forceful."

"The people on my (aircraft) carrier didn't feel that way in combat," he told reporters in reference to his World War II service as a navy fighter pilot decorated for heroism.

"The people I helped build a (Texas oil-equipment) business with didn't feel that way. The people I served with at the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) didn't feel that way."

"My record of leadership is well established."

The magazine focused on a major problem facing Bush as he strives to maintain his early lead.

"This is a lot more than a one week problem," says Robert Beckel, who managed Democrat Walter Mondale's 1984 presidential bid. "Wimp has become part of the political vernacular. It's a major part of how people view Bush."

The impression gained currently because Bush, who belittled Reagan's proposals during their 1980 nomination battle with such barbs as "voodoo economics," has often seemed more royalist than the king in his enthusiasm for Reagan policy.

Peter Teeley, Bush's top spokesman in 1980 and again this year, admits the zeal of the conversion unsettled voters.

"People said, 'wait a minute. Doesn't this guy have principles of his own?'" he told Newsweek.

While Bush searched for his message, black rights advocate</



The Pasteur Institute's team combating AIDS in front of the institute building

The 100th anniversary of the Pasteur Institute

By Agnes Desombiaux

IN 1887, the Pasteur Institute legally came into existence. A century later, on a world scale, it is still the leader in the fight against infectious and parasitic diseases.

On 6th July 1885, Louis Pasteur administered the anti-rabies vaccine to man for the first time, on the premises of the Ecole Normale Supérieure. A year later, he announced to his colleagues of the Academy of Sciences that it would be advisable to create a vaccinal establishment against rabies. A public fund was then started both in France and abroad, giving rise to a great burst of generosity.

The buildings of the Institute were inaugurated on 4th November 1888 by the French president, Sadi Carnot (1837-1894). From the very beginning, Pasteur opened the way to cooperation between different disciplines and served the balance between fundamental research and applied research. He brought together scientists to create five departments: General microbe research (Duclaux, a graduate of the Ecole Normale Supérieure), microbe research applied to hygiene (Chamberland, also a graduate from the Ecole Normale Supérieure), morphological microbe research (the biologist, Metchnikoff), technical microbe research (Dr. Roux), and rabies (Dr. Grancher). Each great discovery led to new fund-raising. In 1894, for instance, it was the discovery of antiphthirial serotherapy.

On Louis Pasteur's death, in 1895, many biologists and doctors from the Institute were sent around the world to study various exotic diseases and treat those afflicted by them.

Since then, numerous research and treatment centres have been

created abroad, and particularly in Dakar, Antananarivo, Bangkok, Cayenne, Point-a-Pitre, Noumea, Tahiti, Ho Chi Minh City, Phnom Penh, Casablanca, Abidjan, and Alger, (over 20 Pasteur Institutes abroad in all).

Meanwhile, in Paris, the laboratories were teeming with creativity. Between 1907 and 1965, six Nobel Prizes were awarded to researchers at the Institute: Alphonse Laveran, Elie Metchnikoff, Jules Bordet, Charles Nicolle, Daniel Bovet; and François Jacob, André Lwoff and Jacques Monod who worked together.

Since 1955, the great themes of research have included molecular biology, protein conformation, embryo development, differentiation between normal and abnormal cells, cancer, hereditary diseases, immunology, neurobiology, biotechnology, biology and molecular genetics.

Today, the Pasteur Institute has over 78 research units, grouped into nine departments with 500 permanent researchers and almost as many visiting French and foreign scientists. It is funded by an annual budget of around 500 million francs, of which the State provides half. The other half comes from royalties from industry, income from the Diagnostics Pasteur-Sanofi and Pasteur Vaccins companies, as well as private support and its own resources.

Present-day research follows Pasteur tradition with the development of vaccines through genetic engineering as well as synthetic vaccines for infections and parasitic medicine.

Research on the Associated Immune Defence Syndrome (AIDS) is once more putting the effectiveness of the Institute's research units, still working in the spirit of its founder, to the test — *L'actualité en France*.

Moderate exercise reverses certain heart damage

By Paul Raeburn
The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Half an hour of aerobic exercise three times a week can reverse heart damage caused by high blood pressure and thereby cut the risk of a heart attack, a study presented Oct. 15 shows.

Such an exercise programme can also lower blood pressure, Dr. Gary Jennings said at the American Heart Association's annual meeting on high blood pressure.

"Exercise has not had much credibility as a means of lowering blood pressure," said Jennings, Director of clinical research at the Baker Medical Research Institute and Hospital in Melbourne, Australia.

"It's always been known that athletes have lower blood pressure than others but it's never been known whether that's because they exercise or for lots of other reasons — they weigh less, they have different diets," Jennings said.

Jennings studied 13 sedentary men and women ranging in age from 37 to 64 with average blood pressure readings of 148 over 99. High blood pressure is generally defined as anything above 140 over 90.

The group remained sedentary for a month, exercised three times a week for a month, exercised daily for a month and then continued on exercise three times a week for a year.

Moderate exercise produced a drop of 10 or 15 points in blood

pressure, he said, about the same as that produced by a single anti-hypertensive drug.

Daily exercise showed little extra benefit when compared to exercise three times a week.

He found, however, that the beneficial effects of exercise disappear if the exercise is not continued. Within a month after stopping exercise, the subjects' blood pressures returned to their previous level.

Maintaining the year-long programme of moderate exercise not only reduced blood pressure, but damage to the heart produced by the high blood pressure was reversed, Jennings said.

People with high blood pressure develop a thickening of the wall of the left ventricle, the main pumping chamber that pushes blood throughout the body.

This thickening, produced as the heart struggles to pump harder in the face of increased blood pressure, increases the likelihood of heart attack, Jennings said.

Athletes, on the other hand, develop an enlargement of the left ventricle that is beneficial.

Jennings found that after a year of exercise, the hearts of his experimental subjects had become much more like athletes' hearts than like the diseased hearts of people with high blood pressure.

Jennings found that exercise appears to lower blood pressure in a desirable way, by relaxing and expanding blood vessels and reducing the activity of the so-called sympathetic nervous system that governs blood pressure.

Is a catastrophe threatening earth?

By Dieter Schwab

THE ATMOSPHERE is menaced: Several harmful substances are changing their composition, with possible catastrophic consequences. In the foreseeable future it could become warmer than ever on earth, and the thin, vital ozone shield surrounding the planet could be destroyed.

Carbon dioxide and several tracer gases, which have been released in increasing measure in the wake of industrialisation, are responsible for these developments. They create what is called the "greenhouse effect," which Professor Klaus Heinloth of the Physikalisch Institut (Department of Physics) at the University Bonn explained by using an everyday example at the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft: "If an automobile stands in the blazing sun, the interior heats more quickly than the exterior." The reason is simple: Although the windows let the incident light rays in, they do not let the resultant heat out.

According to this principle the atmosphere retains heat, thus creating a pleasant atmosphere for human beings and other living creatures. This complicated interplay, however, may now be seriously disturbed by human interference.

Heinloth said that about a thousand million tons of carbon in the form of coal, natural gas and mineral oil were burnt annually at the turn of the 20th century. Today, the level is six times as much, with an annual growth rate of between two and three per cent. Half the carbon dioxide is absorbed by the seas, the other half accumulates in the atmosphere around the globe. If constantly produced, it will account for one

quarter of the greenhouse effect by the year 2050." Chlorinated hydrocarbons are used in sprays, refrigerating plants and solvents.

Methane, another member of the "Greenhouse Gang," emanates from garbage dumps, from the stomachs of cattle, bred in much larger numbers in this century, and from bacteria living in swampy rice paddies. The latter have also been enlarged to feed more and more humans. Nitrous oxide emanates from overmanured soil, and ozone is created by carbon monoxide, discharged by car exhausts, for example. Moreover, this substance is poisonous for plants, is probably accelerating the death of forests, and will result eventually in bar-

bar losses.

There are already early signs of this development. The earth's surface temperature has risen by 0.7 degrees Celsius since 1850, and the sea level by 20 centimetres. No one can rule out the possibility of coincidence, but unless something is done quickly to counteract this development the situation will soon get out of control. Furthermore, this warming trend is being supported by the tracer gases, known as "The Greenhouse Gang," i.e. methane, ozone, nitrous oxide and chlorinated hydrocarbons. They have properties similar to carbon dioxide and accumulate over a long period in the atmosphere. They let incident light rays through, but not reflected heat. However, as Professor Hartmut Grassl, GKSS Research Centre, Geesthacht, points out, "one molecule of hydrocarbon reflects heat a thousand times more effectively than carbon dioxide. If constantly produced, it will account for one

voyage of the Polarstern, the German ice-breaking research vessel, which registered reductions everywhere, particularly at the North Pole. The only exception was the equatorial region. Using special laser-operated measuring equipment, designed jointly by researchers at the Max-Planck-Institut für Quantenoptik (Max-Planck Institute of Quantum Optics) in Garching and at the Universitat München, a slight increase in the ozone level was recorded. This development is attributed in general to chlorinated hydrocarbons, whose highly aggressive chlorine elements react with the ozone and "break it down." Exactly how this happens, however, is still a bone of contention. Quick action seems to be the order of the day here, even if the last link in the chain of evidence is still missing.

These harmful properties, however, only apply at heights of up to ten kilometres. Higher up, in the stratosphere, ozone fulfills a very important function. In the correct concentration, it not only ensures vital warmth, but it also acts as a shield against carcinogenic ultraviolet rays, and, through interaction with the latter, as an "atmospheric deterrent." Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, sulphur oxide and other substances are broken down in this way and rendered harmless. The "ozone hole" over the South Pole has caused scientists to sit up and take notice.

Every fall 90 per cent of the existing ozone disappears there, and the altitudes most affected are those in which the greatest concentrations are to be found. And although the hole fills up again by spring, a deficit remains year for year. Even outside the polar region the ozone shield is becoming thinner. This was confirmed by researchers during a recently concluded exploratory

Randa Habib's Corner

Summit paradise

AMMAN is really looking great. At least those parts surrounding and leading to the site where the extraordinary Arab summit will be held.

Tremendous work is being done on these areas to the extent that many people in Amman, and even elsewhere in the country, wish the summit was taking place in their own localities. The mayor of Amman told me that he was planning to transform the Sports City, the ministry of interior area and part of Shmeissani into "paradise." In fact the work is advancing at these locations with incredible speed. In addition to decorative work, trees and flowers are being planted along the roads that will be frequented by the delegates, and plans are being laid down for bypasses and detours. Street lights are being renewed. Even buildings are being rough-casted all along the roads that lead from Mafraq Airport to the summit area. Embankments and sidewalks are being repaired and new pavements are being laid. Walls are also being erected on open lots, which, in turn, are planted with flowers.

What the mayor says is that he wants to make an example out of this area by taking it in his hands from A to Z and showing what can be done. Great. And I mean it. The best news I heard, however, from the mayor is that there will be no monuments erected. Beautifying the city will mean, this time, mostly planting five-year-old trees and a variety of flowers.

How fluoride protects our teeth

THE FACT that toothpastes and mouth rinses containing fluoride help prevent caries (tooth decay) is now taken as proven. But how this comes about has by no means been explained. A complicated interplay of processes still calls for a great deal of research.

The explanation frequently given is that fluoride hardens the tooth enamel, thus providing a shield against the acid metabolic products of micro-organisms in the buccal cavity triggering caries. According to an article by Dr. Heinz Duschner of the Universitat Marburg in *forschung*, the journal published by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft DFG (German Research Association), this explanation is not only far too sweeping, but it is also "more than questionable today." He bases this statement on his own personal investigations.

Fluoride only penetrates the uppermost layers of the tooth enamel, no more than a few thousandths of a millimeter. An order of magnitude thinner is a covering layer of calcium fluoride, which forms between the prismatic shapes on the enamel's surface. An analysis of these formations is problematic since it can only be undertaken using extracted teeth and test-tube experiments. If, as Duschner concludes, this layer covering

anything like as robust as it is covering those in the test-tube, it would be an effective barrier against further and attacks produced by mouth bacteria.

Although fluoride can only be dissolved with difficulty, it is nevertheless not completely insoluble. In other words, the layer could fulfil a sort of depot function.

On the one hand, the gradual discharge of fluoride could contribute to a "healing" in mineral form of the most defective of the enamel, whereby the health of the hard substance in the teeth could in turn be regarded as a dynamic process. On the other hand, fluoride also penetrates the dental plaque, in which reactions preventing caries development could occur. Here bacteria producing lactic acid, thus "caries-active" bacteria, are found.

Duschner discovered in his own research, however, that their metabolism can be inhibited by fluoride in the amount of a few parts per million. Although the effects of fluoride reduce the manufacture of lactic acid, this cannot result in a "non-pathogenic state of the dental plaque" and a continual threat to the teeth's health. Even so, it is still noteworthy as an effective inhibitory mechanism against tooth decay — German Research Service, Bonn.

Future-laden superphones take over U.S. market

By Catherine Arnst
Reuter

BOSTON — The plain old telephone is becoming a thing of the past in homes as well as offices, as consumers rush to buy "superphones" that can remember numbers, take messages and even block unwanted calls.

Enhanced phones are becoming one of the most common computerised devices in homes in the United States.

The old-fashioned dial phone is almost a museum piece. Virtually all offices and about two-thirds of all homes in the United States have touch-tone telephones. The Yankee Group Consulting Firm estimates that 70 per cent of all phones purchased in the first six months of this year carried at least one extra feature.

"Because the electronic components are so cheap, you can buy a feature phone for almost the same price as an old fashioned phone," said Casey.

For consumers who think even pushing a button is too much trouble, the telephone industry is

working hard to develop affordable voice-recognition telephones that follow verbal directions.

Voice-activated phones are programmed by their user to automatically dial a number in response to a spoken word. Such devices are still expensive novelty items and most current models are impractical for a family because they can be programmed to recognise only one voice.

But Southwestern Bell this month introduced a 450-dollar voice activated phone which it said can dial in response to any one's voice.

In Japan, phones with built-in fax machines are becoming popular for sending and receiving documents, but demand for such devices in the home is virtually nonexistent in the rest of the world.

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working hard to develop affordable voice-recognition telephones that follow verbal directions.

Voice-activated phones are

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BASEBALL

Twins rout Cardinals

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — The Metrodome was home heaven for the Minnesota Twins, and a house of horrors for the St. Louis Cardinals.

The first indoor World Series game was a rout as the Twins crushed the Cardinals 10-1 in game 1 Saturday night on Dan Gladden's grand slam and RBI double and Frank Viola's eight innings of five-hit pitching.

The 55,171 fans screamed from the first pitch, and the Twins sent their good-luck handkerchiefs swirling with a power show that blew the Cardinals out of the ballpark.

How loud was it?

"After Gladden hit the grand slam, I was in the batter's box and my ears were ringing," Greg Gagne said. "I asked Tony (Pena, the catcher) if his ears were ringing and he couldn't even hear it."

The Twins, whose 56-25 home record was the best in baseball, played rude hosts for St. Louis to open the best-of-seven series. Most first-time visitors to the Metrodome have problems. The Cardinals had a real rough time, losing two balls in the orange-less ceiling as well as getting overpowered.

The Twin's starting lineup out-homered St. Louis' 173-32 this season and continued their power surge. Gladden's slam, the first in the World Series in 17 years, fuelled a seven-run fourth inning, the biggest outburst in the series since 1968.

Viola cruised with a big lead, giving up five hits in eight innings. He was supposed to be best man at his brother's wedding in New York, but instead was the best man of the mound.

Viola struck out five, went to a three-ball count just once and threw 100 pitches, 71 for strikes. The only run against him came on a bloop double, a fly ball and a groundout.

"I felt in total control and I didn't let any letdown happen," Viola said. "The big lead made it so much easier. It is a momentum builder. Sure gets the fans into it."

The crowd may have unnerved Joe Magrane, the first left-handed rookie ever to start game 1 of a world series. He wore earplugs to block out the sound, but he could not silence the Twins' big hitters.

Magrane held Minnesota hitless for three innings, extending the Cardinals' post-season scoreless-inning streak to 25, before the Twins broke out.

"We felt we could get him after the first time around," said Gladden, the leadoff batter.

"All of a sudden, the guys said, 'we're going to get this guy next time around,'" Viola said. "You could see it in their eyes. I've seen it in the other team's eyes when I'm pitching, too."

Cardinals manager Whitey Herzog watched his team fall apart, but also played down the Metrodome's effect.

"I don't want to blame the dome for losing that ballgame," he said. "They just beat us."

Herzog has seen this happen in the past. In 1982, Milwaukee beat St. Louis 10-0 in game 1 of the World Series before the Cardinals came back to win in seven games. But counting Kansas City's decisive seventh-game victory in 1985, the Cardinals now have been outscored 21-1 in their last two World Series games.

"This building is no different than playing anywhere else in front of a big crowd," St. Louis' Tom Herr said. "It's the same as San Francisco, New York or Busch Stadium. The crowd wasn't really a factor."

The Twins' damage in the fourth came on six pitches.

Gary Gaetti and Don Baylor led off with singles on first pitches and Tom Brunansky's single on an 1-0 count loaded the bases.

Kent Hrbek, just 3-for-30 in the Twins' playoff victory over Detroit, rewarded them with a two-run single up the middle on an 0-1 pitch.

Steve Lombardozzi walked to reload the bases and Tim Laudner, 1-for-14 in the playoffs, met reliever Bob Forsch with an RBI single.

Gladden then sent the Metrodome into madness by lofting a 1-2 pitch into the left-field stands.

"That loss will never be paid back. Even if I beat Cash 10 more times I still lost that one. I'll never get it back," Lendl told journalists after his comfortable victory.

Lendl was in control of Sunday's rather lackluster match from the very first game, when he broke Cash's serve.

Cash had two break points of his own in the next game but Lendl set the tone for the day by pulling himself out of trouble with a couple of scorching forehands.

The Czechoslovak, appearing in his fourth successive final here, wrapped up the first set in 42 minutes as the capacity 12,000 crowd tried to lift their fellow-countryman.

Cash looked tired 12 hours after the finish of his marathon

semifinal against Boris Becker and struggled from the outset of the second set to make an impression on Lendl's seemingly impregnable baseline game.

Cash, who also beat Lendl in this year's Australian Open semifinal, managed to hold his opening service game of the second set after seven deuces only to be broken on his next as Lendl capitalised on a series of weak second serves.

Dejection led the 22-year-old to lose all touch and length and

Lendl won 10 points on the trot to take the set 6-2 in 44 minutes.

Lendl, sensing this Cash was not half the man who tore him apart on the grass at Wimbledon, seemed content to let his opponent take over the net and wait for one of the number three seed's many unforced errors.

Cash seemed to have trouble reading the spin on the plexipave surface and never got to grips with his opponent's serve — he took Lendl to deuce on his own serve only three times.

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MEXICO CITY (R) — Brazilian Nelson Piquet could join one of sport's most exclusive clubs — the small hand of triple Formula One world champions — if he drives his Williams to victory in Sunday's Mexican Grand Prix.

Piquet has one and a half hands on this year's title. If he succeeds, he will be only the fifth driver in almost four decades of Formula One to enjoy three triumphs.

Leading the all-time motor racing hall of fame is Argentine maestro Juan Manuel Fangio with five titles. Australian Jack Brabham, Jackie Stewart of Scotland and Austrian Niki Lauda all notched up three.

Standing behind Piquet and his place in history is Williams' "team-mate" Nigel Mansell. Though they drive for the same team, Piquet and Mansell make no secret of their mutual dislike and the Briton will be all-out for victory.

Mansell has yet to win the world title but victory in Mexico would keep him in with a long-shot chance this year, particularly if Piquet does not finish.

The Briton may feel Mexico is his bogey track. He was leading the championship before 1986 race but three pits stops for tyre problems cost him victory and the title.

Austrian Gerhard Berger won last year in a Benetton as French-

man Alain Prost went on to snatch his second successive world championship.

Apart from Mansell, Piquet's compatriot Ayrton Senna, currently third in the standings, and Prost, who is fourth, both have mathematical chances of grabbing this year's title, though the championship leader would need a string of bad luck in the last three Grands Prix in Mexico, Japan and Australia.

Piquet now has 70 points, Mansell 52, Senna 51 and Prost 46, but the complex system of counting only each driver's best 11 results — there are 16 races this season — could have officials scrambling for their calculators on Sunday.

The Williams stable has already clinched the 1987 constructors' championship. Although the team experimented with a new computer-controlled suspension system in the last three events, Piquet and Mansell are expected to revert to conventional suspension on Sunday.

Suspension, tyres and cooling systems will be a key factor on the fast Mexico City track, where drivers complained of dangerous bumps last year and where the thin air at 2,400-metre (7,200-foot) altitude causes engines and tyres to overheat.

Race organisers say they have flattened the humps on the Rod-

cross from the right by Thomas Hermann.

Bremen's winner came from sweeper Gunter Sauer three minutes into the second half-time, when his header after a corner from Bremen's keeper Uwe Kampf stranded.

In Frankfurt, Cologne outplayed Eintracht for most of the match but failed to capitalise on a number of good opportunities. Cologne was playing without injured striker Thomas Allof and suspended sweeper Juergen Kohler.

In the 11th minute, Cologne was awarded a penalty when Dietmar Roth brought down Danis striker Flemming Poulsen.

Captain Stefan Engels scored from the spot but referee ordered the shot to be repeated because several Cologne players moved into the area before the whistle. Eintracht's keeper Hans-Juergen Gundelach stopped Engels' second effort.

Frankfurt took the lead in the 15th minute through an own goal by Cologne's second Danish international, 38-year-old Morten Olsen. A cross from the right hit Dirk Bakker in the leg and bounced into the goal.

But six minutes later, Bremen stormed back through Frank Ordewitz, scoring his 9th goal of the season when he headed in a

shot by Pierre Litbarski.

Nigel Mansell

Nelson Piquet

broke.

His Williams was ignominiously hauled back to the pits by a pick-up truck and it was not yet clear whether it could be repaired by Sunday.

The Briton has to finish in the first three on Sunday to have any chance of snatching this year's world champion from team-mate Piquet.

Austria's Berger, who won his first Grand Prix last year in a Benetton, will start alongside Mansell on the front row, with Piquet and Benetton driver Thierry Bousten of Belgium behind them.

Reigning champion Prost, in his McLaren, was fifth-fastest, followed by the other Benetton driver Teo Fabi of Italy.

The fastest six drivers were all within six-hundredths of a second of Mansell.

"It was incredibly close," Mansell told reporters.

Asked about his chances in the race, the Briton replied with a smile: "It will be fair if it snows tomorrow (Sunday) and the points are given to the fastest in practice."

Bremen triumphs in German league

FRANKFURT, West Germany (Agencies) — Werder Bremen

scored an upset 2-1 win over Borussia Moenchengladbach to grab the lead in the West German first soccer division over Cologne, held to a 1-1 draw at Eintracht Frankfurt Saturday.

Cologne fought from behind to save a point in Frankfurt, but remained the only undefeated team after 13 rounds.

Bremen's unexpected win gave it 21 points and a slightly better goal difference than Cologne, which also has 21 points in second place.

Defending champion Bayern Munich stayed close behind at 20 points after a 4-2 home victory over Kaiserslautern, its 10th win of the season.

Hamburger SV defeated Stuttgart 3-0 at home, and served notice it was coming back into form before its European Cup Winner's Cup clash with Ajax Amsterdam on Wednesday.

In Moenchengladbach, Borussia suffered its first home defeat after 12 straight wins to disappoint 19,000 fans.

The home side took an early lead in the 11th minute, when Dirk Bakker used a defensive mistake by Bremen to score from the spot.

But less than a minute into the second half-time, Armin Goertz equalised for Cologne from close range, after Gundelach deflected a shot by Pierre Litbarski.

U.S. college football roundup

NEW YORK (AP) — Oklahoma and Nebraska, ranked 1-2 since the start of the season, remain on a collision course after rolling over big eight football opponents on Saturday.

Top-ranked Oklahoma, a nine-touchdown favourite, handled Kansas State 51-8. Oklahoma, 6-0, took a 31-10 halftime lead against the Wildcats, 0-6.

Nebraska, also 6-0, is 25-0 in its last 26 games against the Cowboys, who despite falling to 5-1 are off to their best start in 42 years.

In other games involving the top ten, no. 4 Florida State eased by Louisville 32-9, no. 5 Auburn beat Georgia Tech 20-10, no. 6 Louisiana State beat Kentucky

34-9, no. 7 Clemson beat Duke 17-10, Alabama Bombed no. 8 Tennessee 41-22, no. 9 UCLA beat no. 16 Oregon 41-10, and no. 13 Syracuse buried no. 10 Penn State 43-21.

In the second ten, no. 11 Norte Dame beat Air Force 35-14, no. 14 Florida beat Temple 34-3, Texas beat no. 15 Arkansas 16-14, no. 17 Ohio State beat Purdue 20-17, no. 18 Georgia beat Vanderbilt 52-24 and no. 19 Michigan State beat Northwestern 38-0.

In a top twenty game moved to Friday night because of the World Series, no. 20 Indiana beat Minnesota 18-17 in the Metrodome at Minneapolis.

In other games involving the top ten, no. 4 Florida State eased by Louisville 32-9, no. 5 Auburn beat Georgia Tech 20-10, no. 6 Louisiana State beat Kentucky

SWIMMING LESSONS

The Royal Diving Center (RDC) in Aqaba will hold a swimming course as of Nov. 3, 1987 for adults and children. The price for adults is JD 1.000 per half hour and, for children, 500 fils per half hour.

Applications should be rendered directly to the RDC. The following is the schedule:

SWIMMING LESSONS

TUES. (Weekly)	Age	Time	1/2 Hour Classes	Stage
	5 - 7	3:30 p.m.	1/2 hour	Beginners
	8 - 10	4:15 p.m.	1/2 hour	Beginners
	11 -	5:00 p.m.	1/2 hour	Beginners
THURS. (Weekly)	Age	Time	1/2 Hour Classes	Stage
	5 - 7	3:30 p.m.	1/2 hour	Beginners
	8 - 10	4:15 p.m.	1/2 hour	Stroke Improvement
	11 -	5:00 p.m.	1/2 hour	Stroke Improvement
MON. (Weekly)	Ladies	10:30 a.m.	1/2 hour	Beginners
	Ladies	11:30 a.m.	1/2 hour	Stroke Improvement
MON. (Weekly)	Men	4:30 p.m.	1/2 hour	Beginners
	Men	5:00 p.m.	1/2 hour	Stroke Improvement

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Economy

Report finds 25 per cent of Soviet enterprises failing to meet goals

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Increasing productivity boosted Soviet national income by 2.4 per cent in the first nine months of 1987, but one enterprise in four failed to meet its goals, TASS said Saturday.

The Soviet news agency, reporting on nationwide economic results this year, said there was a serious shortage of shoes, and that some people, especially in rural areas, were poorly supplied with bread, eggs and other food-stuffs.

The TASS dispatches quoted from a report issued by the State Committee on Statistics that compared economic achievements from January through September of this year with the same nine months of 1986.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has stressed the need for more efficient use of existing resources in his campaign for economic reform, and the statistics committee said the rise in national income this year was due solely to increased productivity.

Productivity in industry rose by 3.6 per cent compared with the first nine months of last year, the committee reported. It said the costs of production had been cut by some 3 billion roubles (about \$4.68 billion).

But the committee's report said more than one-fourth of the country's factories and industrial enterprises failed to meet their commitments under the 1987 eco-

nomic plan.

Agriculture, a chronic sore spot in the Soviet economy, also continued to lag behind the industrial growth rate, according to the statistics committee.

Production from collective and state farms was up by only 1.1 per cent, compared with the nine-month period of 1986, TASS said. Getting food to the citizenry remains a problem, the agency added.

Enough fats, eggs, cereals, whole-milk products, candy, bread, cereals and noodles are produced for the entire Soviet population, but distribution problems cause shortages, especially in the countryside, TASS said.

Foreign trade declined by 2.3 per cent, to 94.2 billion roubles (\$147.2 billion), during the nine-month period. Exports dropped by 0.5 per cent, while imports were cut by 4.2 per cent.

The committee said the drop in imports was chiefly due to a decline in purchases made on the "world capitalist market," TASS said.

The report also said that although more than a million new apartments were commissioned, the country failed to meet its goals in housing construction.

The Soviet leadership has called for enough apartments and detached houses to be built in the coming years so that every family has its own home by the year 2000.

Aquino offers incentives to farmers

MANILA (Agencies) — President Corazon Aquino has offered new incentives to farmers to improve rice production and avert a shortage of the Philippines' staple food next year, the presidential palace said on Saturday.

Facing a production shortfall caused by a long drought this year, Mrs. Aquino offered free

seed, fertilisers and technical assistance to farmers in a bid to increase the harvest in April, a palace spokesman said.

Mrs. Aquino, who met a farmers' delegation on Friday, said rice production this year was expected to drop by 7.5 per cent to 290,000 tonnes.

The expected shortage was dis-

closed at a cabinet meeting on Wednesday which decided to extend assistance to farmers in government-irrigated rice lands in 67 provinces covering an area of more than 600,000 hectares (1.5 million acres).

Farmers in irrigated rice lands harvest three times a year, but those working in the uplands and rain-fed areas harvest only once.

Agriculture officials said on Friday the Philippines borrowed 200,000 tonnes of rice from Indonesia in 1985 after insects destroyed many of the previous year's crops.

The loan, which was payable either in cash or in kind, was due to be paid this year.

"The shortfall caused by the drought this year is serious. Why do you think the cabinet discussed it last Wednesday?" the cabinet spokesman said.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't be impulsive in any way today, especially at work. Avoid arguments with co-workers, and drive carefully.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some important information you've been expecting will not arrive on time. Have faith in your friends; they'll help you out.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may encounter some annoying delays, but don't lose your temper or you'll create a situation which could be quite troublesome.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Improvements in home conditions can wait; concentrate on business activities. Don't invite any guests to your home tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be prepared to handle some unusual communications. Be controlled in all situations, and avoid recklessness in any way.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Money you had been counting on may not arrive, but don't let it overturn with threats of legal action — the wait is unavoidable.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Many things will be happening at this time, so don't be confused. Try to stay relaxed and calm. Conditions improve tomorrow.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A secret anxiety could interfere with your work, so plan to handle small tasks which can help relieve your

worries and calm you down.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't expect a usually reliable friend to help you with your work. You'll have to do it all by yourself. Be sure of yourself.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Business affairs may not run very smoothly today. Try to work around delays in your schedule, and enlist the help of a co-worker.

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AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't make a big scene over a promise to you which hasn't been kept. Keep your part of the bargain, and you'll soon get your due.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A usually reasonable associate will be anything but today. Be sure to stay within your budget. Avoid a bad public situation tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY He or she will have a tendency to get so caught up in the details of life that the important factors will be practically forgotten, so teach your progeny to develop a sense of priority. Your child will be very good at any work which requires precision and patience.

"The Stars impel: they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1987

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Fletcher Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Try to remain calm and poised today, as there may be much confusion while dealing with a project which means a great deal to you. Analyze your motivations and adjust your priorities accordingly.

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THE Daily Crossword



India piles pressure on Jaffna; sends more troops

COLOMBO (R) — India piled pressure on Tamil Tiger guerrillas on Sunday, pouring more troops into Sri Lanka, punching a hole in the rebels' Jaffna stronghold and reiterating demands that they lay down their weapons.

Fighting raged for a ninth day around the Tigers' shell-scarred northern base as an unknown number of troops in India were reported boarding planes to reinforce a 16,000-strong Indian peace-keeping force on the island.

Refugees from Jaffna say the 130,000 people remaining there face food shortages and have been without power for two days.

Speaking at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Vancouver, Canada, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) must end their opposition to a pact aimed at ending the island's bloodshed.

"The Indo-Sri Lanka accord meets every demand of the Tamil people of Sri Lanka. There is no reason why the LTTE should not fall in line," he told reporters in remarks released by the Sri Lankan government.

"They should categorically surrender all the arms and ammunition in their possession," he added.

The Tigers gave little indication they were listening.

Indian troops smashed through fortified bunkers on Jaffna's east-

ern perimeter but came under withering fire on the western edge as they tried to penetrate narrow alleys and roads.

Rebel sharpshooters on platforms hidden in trees and guerrillas in bunkers armed with rockets and mortars were pinning down part of the estimated 6,000 Indian force ringing Jaffna, an Indian official said.

"Progress is slow because the troops are meeting heavy resistance," he said. "The militants have built bunkers in front of the houses. When the bunkers are attacked, they retreat into the houses and attack the troops from inside."

He said the advance, in which 507 rebels and 80 soldiers had been killed, would not be halted until the Tigers gave up their guns.

Indian soldiers launched the operation on Oct. 10 to enforce observance of the July 29 Indo-Sri Lankan accord aimed at ending four years of violence between the island's ethnic Tamil minority and the Sinhalese majority communities.

The Tigers reluctantly accepted the agreement at first, but then

repudiated it and massacred 200 Sinhalese in retaliation for the suicide of 15 comrades in government custody.

In New Delhi, airline sources said five Indian Airlines Boeing 737 planes were flying troops and paramilitary police to Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka to back up the Indian force. More flights are due on Monday, they said.

No official comment was available. An Indian Airlines statement detailing flight changes and cancellations said only that the planes were needed for operational reasons.

The Weekend newspaper said on Sunday Tigers leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, had taken refuge in a Hindu temple on the outskirts of Jaffna where about 50,000 civilians had fled for safety.

Quoting Tamil sources, Weekend said Mr. Prabhakaran was likely to make a last ditch stand at the temple, using civilians as a shield to prevent his arrest.

Indian official said ships carrying food supplies for the thousands of people besieged in Jaffna would be sent to the northern peninsula from south India on Monday.

Indian and Sri Lankan Red Cross officials went there on Saturday to assess the plight of civilians and supervise food distribution.

"We do not think the ANC is a terrorist organisation," Mr. Gandhi told reporters.

The ANC's Makatini said he was stunned by Mrs. Thatcher's statement and said South Africa would be encouraged to crack down even harder on black nationalists.

"We are definitely not terrorists," he told Reuters. "We are fighting the terrorist apartheid regime."

He said Mrs. Thatcher was the only major Western leader to have branded ANC a terrorist group. "Once again, she's the odd woman out," Mr. Makatini said.

Mr. Makatini said no British targets had been hit and no attacks were planned but would not rule out the possibility of future action.

The Sunday Telegraph has reported that Mrs. Thatcher will visit South Africa's black-ruled neighbours in January.

MANILA (R) — A rebel soldier stole an armoured car from a Philippine army camp on Sunday, triggering fears of a new putsch in a city rocked by rumours of assassination plots and fresh coups.

Hundreds of loyal troops, backed by tanks, harried streets around President Corazon Aquino's Malacañang Palace ready to thwart a dawn attack that never came.

Deputy capital commander Col. Emiliano Templo said the military, which had spent several days monitoring reports of moves to destabilise the government, had received two reports late on Saturday indicating that the army rebels were planning raids in the city.

"As early as nine o'clock (1300 GMT on Saturday), we started strengthening security around the

palace. By 12 o'clock (1600 GMT) it was all in place," Col. Templo said.

Col. Templo said intelligence reports indicated the rebels planned to raid the palace but there were no reports of a full coup attempt.

The Saturday night troop build-up followed the discovery by presidential guards on Friday of an assassination plot against President Corazon Aquino.

The government said the plot was planned by soldiers loyal to fugitive army Col. Gregorio Honasan, who led an Aug. 28 attempted coup that left more than 50 dead.

Since then, Manila has been rocked by rumours that renegade right-wing army factions plan to overthrow the Aquino administration by the end of October.

SUBWAY vigilante may not go to jail

NEW YORK (AP) — Although subway gunman Bernhard Goetz could be sentenced Monday to up to seven years in prison for illegal possession of a gun, most observers do not expect him to serve a day behind bars. Court statistics show that in cases like Goetz's, criminals go to jail in only four out of 10 cases. Observers say Goetz probably will be put on probation and possibly required to seek psychiatric care. The sentence "will probably reveal to the public what the politicians have known all along," said an experienced defence attorney, Lawrence Hochheiser. "That the toughest (state gun law) in the country isn't that tough at all." "I feel it's very unlikely he'll do any time. Shooting four blacks is just not a jailable offence in New York," said Ron Kuby, who represents one of the four black teen-agers Goetz shot. Goetz said he shot the four on a subway train on Dec. 22, 1984, because he believed they were trying to rob him. A jury found Goetz guilty June 16 of criminal possession of an unlicensed weapon in the third degree, but innocent of 12 other charges, including attempted murder, assault, reckless endangerment and three other weapons possession counts. Goetz, who had faced up to 25 years in prison on the attempted murder charges, faces a maximum sentence of two and one-third to seven years. But under the wording and application of the state's supposedly "mandatory" gun law, Judge Stephen Crane does not have to send Goetz to jail.

Nessie is still a mystery

DRUMNADROCHIT, Scotland (AP) — It's 1,400 years old, has outwitted dozens of scientists and generated hundreds of millions of dollars. And although it may not even exist, the Loch Ness monster continues to capture the world's imagination — like other longstanding legends such as the abominable snowman and big foot. Nessie managed to preserve her reputation as the most elusive creature of the deep last weekend. Despite three minuscule sonar blips, she kept her true identity secret. It was a great relief to the tourist industry and to London bookmaker William Hill, which stands to lose more than \$1.6 million if she's found. In other words, Nessie as fantasy is worth far more than Nessie as fact or, worst of all, proven fiction. There was plenty of gloating that a mere monster had triumphed over the biggest, most expensive scientific expedition ever to probe her murky haunts. Indeed, the \$1.6-million hunt with sophisticated American sonar equipment proved that high technology can't kill a legend. A cartoon in the London Evening Standard showed a long-necked Nessie standing on the banks of Loch Ness and asking a fisherman: "have they gone yet?" More than 300 journalists from the American state of Texas to Rio de Janeiro flocked to the tranquil shores of the 754-foot-deep (230-metre) lake, tantalised by a news release promising the largest and most comprehensive sonar search for Nessie. What they got were three sonar blips that could be from moving objects up to 400 pounds (180 kilograms) — the size of a shark and nearly 10 times bigger than the largest salmon found in Loch Ness, or, they could be nothing. Expedition leader Adrian Shine is convinced there's something there, though not a "medieval monster" — the prehistoric long-necked reptile that is the favourite depiction of Nessie.

Rust plane flown to Hamburg

MOSCOW (R) — The single-engined plane which West German teenager Matthias Rust flew to Moscow last May and landed near Red Square has left for the return journey to Hamburg, a West German embassy official said on Sunday. The plane, flown by a West German pilot and Soviet navigator, took off from Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport at 7:50 a.m. (0450 GMT), the spokesman told Reuters. He said he had no information about the route it would take to Hamburg. "The pilot gave no details about that," he said, adding that the plane was expected to land in Hamburg by mid-afternoon on Monday. Rust was sentenced to four years labour by a Moscow court on charges of malicious hooliganism and illegally crossing the Soviet border after his flight from Helsinki to Moscow. He has asked the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament, for a pardon and Soviet officials have hinted that he may be released soon, possibly on the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution on Nov. 7. The Soviet Union announced in September that Rust's Cessna plane would be returned to the Hamburg Aero Club which owns it.

Thatcher calls ANC 'a terrorist group'

VANCOUVER (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher denounced on Saturday the main guerrilla group fighting the South African government as a "terrorist organisation" because of its warning that it may launch attacks on British companies.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking at a news conference at the end of a five-day Commonwealth summit, aimed her criticism at the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), whose representatives met with top British officials last year.

Mrs. Thatcher's comments came a day after ANC External Affairs Secretary Johnstone Makatini told Reuters that Britain's opposition to new sanctions against South Africa made British interests there legitimate targets for the black nationalist group.

"This shows what a typical terrorist organisation it is," Mrs. Thatcher told reporters. "I've fought terrorism all my life and if more people fought terrorism ... we shouldn't have it."

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi expressed surprise at Mrs. Thatcher's remarks, noting that she had signed an accord at the last 1985 Commonwealth summit in Nassau calling on South Africa to lift its ban on the ANC.

"We do not think the ANC is a terrorist organisation," Mr. Gandhi told reporters.

The ANC's Makatini said he was stunned by Mrs. Thatcher's statement and said South Africa would be encouraged to crack down even harder on black nationalists.

"We are definitely not terrorists," he told Reuters. "We are fighting the terrorist apartheid regime."

He said Mrs. Thatcher was the only major Western leader to have branded ANC a terrorist group. "Once again, she's the odd woman out," Mr. Makatini said.

Mr. Makatini said no British targets had been hit and no attacks were planned but would not rule out the possibility of future action.

The Sunday Telegraph has reported that Mrs. Thatcher will visit South Africa's black-ruled neighbours in January.

MANILA (R) — A rebel soldier stole an armoured car from a Philippine army camp on Sunday, triggering fears of a new putsch in a city rocked by rumours of assassination plots and fresh coups.

Hundreds of loyal troops, backed by tanks, harried streets around President Corazon Aquino's Malacañang Palace ready to thwart a dawn attack that never came.

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Commonwealth summit concludes with Britain isolated over sanctions

VANCOUVER (R) — The Commonwealth has ended a stormy, five-day summit with Britain under fire from its former colonies for its opposition to the use of tougher sanctions against South Africa.

In a final communiqué issued here, Commonwealth leaders, with the exception of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, pledged a stronger commitment to the application of punitive measures aimed at forcing South Africa to dismantle apartheid.

Referring to the split with Britain, he said: "Our occasional disagreements, as sharp as they may be, do not diminish our bonds of friendship."

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on Friday called Mrs. Thatcher "the odd woman out" in the Commonwealth and accused her of trying to protect Britain's \$2.5 billion annual trade links with South Africa.

Mrs. Thatcher shot back at her critics, saying they were "making a great deal of noise."

"If they don't like the message, don't shoot the messenger," she told British television.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told reporters: "We have agreed to allow Britain to decide to be wrong."

Malaysia will host the 1989 Commonwealth summit, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad said at the closing session.

South Africa was the dominant

issue of biennial summit, which left Mrs. Thatcher isolated from the rest of the Commonwealth over her refusal to join in the commitment to stronger sanctions.

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